

# THE PROGRESS.

GEORGE HILLS, JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1863.

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lie over till the next day. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

Wm. LINGHAM, JR., editor of the *Army & Navy Journal*, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

## OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters,  
Department of North Carolina,  
New Bern, Dec. 31st, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.

The General Commanding, having been informed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that their officers immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may now occupy in New Bern, so that they may now be given to the Division Commanders.

By command of Major General FOSTER,  
J. F. ANDERSON,  
Major and A. A. A. General.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,  
New Bern, Jan. 2, 1863.  
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

General Orders No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster,  
J. F. ANDERSON,  
(Signed) Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,  
New Bern, Jan. 4th, 1863.  
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the immediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of  
Maj. Gen. NAGLEE,  
Commanding 18th Army Corps,  
JOHN F. ANDERSON, Major & A. A. A. G.

## CHIVALRY.

After the recent battle at Kinston, our forces buried their dead decently and in order. On the first inst. a flag of truce left this city for that place, for the purpose of disintering some of the bodies, and sending them home. Imagine their feelings on opening the graves, to find that the chivalry of rebellion had previously opened them, stripped the bodies of every vestige of clothing, and tumbled them into a common grave, without any regard to decency or honor. This would roll the body of a dead animal into a pit. The hearts of men, who would treat the dead bodies of their enemies, in this manner, must be indeed callous, and hardened to every fine feeling pertaining to man.

It was not supposed that the much vaunted chivalry of our rebel opponents had descended to such a depth of infamy, as to wreak their disappointment upon the occupants of the grave. But it has actually taken place. The boasting chivalry, that claims the right to rule, by virtue of aristocratic birth, has taken up with the noble, soul-elevating, dignified employment of robbing the dead of their apparel. Tell it not in America, proclaim it not in foreign climes, that the descendants of Moultrie, Marion, Sumter, and the F. F. V.'s have become grave robbers. Noble occupation! We hope that the rebel press, which has strove to fire the Southern heart, with imaginary tales of Federal outrages, will be equally as prompt to report this desecration of the fallen dead. But we do not expect so simple an act of justice as this. We rejoice for the credit of North Carolina, that her troops though arrayed in rebellion, have not descended to this outrage, but that it has been reserved for South Carolina and Virginia, to fill up their measure of infamy, by this last crowning act of disgrace. Alas how are the chivalry fallen.

A striking fact of the destitution of the rebel troops, is revealed in the above ghoul-like operation. Their troops are destitute of clothing that is serviceable, and their Quartermaster's stores are replenished from the grave-yards. Rebellion must surely be on the wane.

## Editorial Melange.

The President has nominated to the Senate, James Monroe of Ohio as Consul to Rio Janeiro, Franklin Knight Consul to Shan Tung, China, and Seth C. Hawley of New York, Consul to Nassau, N. P.

The President has recommended the following promotions in the Navy: Captains Poore, Hunt and Godon, to the rank of Commodore; Commanders Alden, Case, and Penneck, to Captains; Lieut-Commanders Rhind, Ransom and Spicer, to Commanders; Lieuts. Allen, Green and Blank, to Lieut-Commanders; Henry P. Eckstein of Pennsylvania, to Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Collum to be First Lieutenant of Marines.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

Official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by the officers of any State Government are exempt from stamp duty.

Whenever an instrument is executed by several parties acting jointly, one stamp only is required, which may be affixed and cancelled by either of the parties.

Commander Case has been ordered to the command of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, and Commander Henry Ransom to the command of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment.

The Associated Press seem to take great delight in parading the fact, that Gov. Stanly was hung in effigy, a few nights before the late election, in Beaufort, by some worthless, contemptible fellow, that is not worth salt enough to keep his body sweet and clean. The affair is made a great handle of, and looks like an attempt at personal spite by some person who had an axe to grind, and didn't succeed in getting it ground. Not a dozen persons in Beaufort knew of it, or approved of it, nor would the fact been known, but for the malicious desire to parade it before the world. Secessionists do not like the Governor, but all Union men do, and his popularity in this State is as great as when he used, in olden time to stump this district. We notice this fact, for the benefit of our northern exchanges, that they may not be deceived.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—Col. Basil Duke, who had command of a rebel brigade in John Morgan's division, and was fatally wounded in the fight near Lebanon Junction, died near Boston, Nelson County, yesterday afternoon. Duke was a brother-in-law of John Morgan.

## THE NEWS.

giving doubt as to the real truth at Murfreesboro; but, as if to make assurance doubly sure, the following proof upon proof reaches us: "We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed. Gens. Gladden, Adams, and Breckinridge are wounded." This was an official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans himself.

It was reported that the enemy were greatly demoralized as they retreated on Saturday night. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry, and a cavalry force was assisting. A Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard. It is believed that they lost eight or nine thousand killed and wounded during the struggle. We have 1500 prisoners, among them two Colonels and several Majors. The bodies of Gens. Rains and Hanson were in our possession. The double traitor Breckinridge was severely wounded. Major Prentice, son of the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, was wounded. The famous Louisiana First Regiment, was annihilated. Our own losses in all were 1,100 killed and about 6,000 wounded, beside several thousand prisoners. An examination of the field since the battle shows that the rebels were very strongly posted.

Gen. Bragg, in his second official report of the Murfreesboro battles, claims Gen. Fry as among his prisoners. As there is but one general officer of that name, (late Colonel of the 2d inst. announce his arrival and assumption of command at Lebanon, Ky., the rebel general seems to have claimed more than he has in his possession.

Commander Bankhead, in his official report of the loss of the Monitor, says, upon mustering the crew and officers of the boat on board the Rhode Island, four officers and twelve men were found missing. He is of the opinion that the Monitor must have sprung a leak some where forward, where the hull joins the armor, and that it was caused by the heavy spread as she came down on the sea.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a Nashville despatch, which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville, Tenn., and taken a number of prisoners, and 8,000 barrels of flour, and that the river is rapidly rising.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers, intrusted with making contracts for the Government was reported back and put upon its passage, but after discussion was postponed. The joint resolution to hurry up the pay of soldiers and sailors was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke against the amendment to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. No vote was taken. A bill was introduced providing for greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers.

In the House, the Select Committee on Emancipation reported back a bill to Missouri in securing the abolition of slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten millions of thirty years bonds, payable to loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freed men. It was adopted by 73 against 48. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing Treasury notes bearing 3.65 interest, the amount issued to be equal to the amount of Tender-Notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require, under certain regulations. A bill was passed to allow certain articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army, by their friends at home, on book postage rates, one cent per ounce. The remainder of the session was spent in discussion upon the Executive Appropriation bill.

We have New Orleans news to the 29th.—No event of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous steamer. Other vessels of Banks' Expedition had arrived, and there was already at camp at Baton Rouge about 100 of the newly arrived troops. Gen. Banks, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters. Command was then marked by unusual scenes of weeping. Eight persons were arrested for drinking for J. K. Jones, among them was an English Lieutenant of the 1st Cavalry, and a Frenchman, who were both drunk, and were taken to the hospital.

put into the stocks, and on the following day was fined \$50. The steamer J. M. Brown was attacked by guerrillas on the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfonce. One negro was killed. A detachment of soldiers who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her load she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been re-enforced. After a brief interchange of shots the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. Darling, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. Orders have been issued that the mechanics in the Department of the Gulf employed by the day will be paid \$1.50 per day or \$35 per month and rations and quarters. Master mechanics will receive \$2 per day, or \$50 per month and rations and quarters. Laborers will receive \$20 per month and one ration per day, or one dollar per day without rations. Teamsters to drive four or six mule teams will receive \$25 per month and rations; all drivers with a less number of animals will receive but \$2 per month. There is a prospect that the rising of the Mississippi, now commenced, will fill the famous canal and before Spring leave Vicksburg four miles from navigable water. A vessel from Galveston reports all quiet there. She brought 75 passengers, and all in a destitute condition.

## Gen. Carter's Exploit.

The brilliant success of Gen. Carter's excursion to the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is let us hope, but the precursor of a series of similar achievements which will place the renown of our cavalry chiefs as high above that of the Stuarts, the Morgans, and the Ashbys, as is the justice of their cause. The plan of the movement, indeed, is far more complete than seems to be suspected by the Rebel journal which announces its success in the destruction of the bridges over the South Fork of the Holston and the Watauga rivers. Gen. Carter's force consists of the 9th Penn. cavalry, two battalions of the 2d Michigan, Gen. Granger's old regiment, and two battalions of the 7th Ohio—in all, 1,425 men. He left Richmond, Ky., on the 21st ult., passing through McKee and up the Red Bird Fort, thence across to Jonesville, in Lee county, Va., one of the most bitterly rebel regions of that bitterly rebel State. There he was to divide his force, one column passing through Estville and Blountsville, and striking the railroad at Union, which name is now pronounced Zerkoff by the rebels. We have before us the results of this movement. The county in which this breaking of the great line of communication between the Eastern and Western divisions of the rebellion has at last been effected, is one of the most loyal in Tennessee; its population being twenty to one against secession. The other column was to strike across to Rogersville, on the Holston river, to which a branch single train runs to the track road in the morning and back at night.

There being as yet no depot, a band of men rode down the night. Arriving at Rogersville after dark, a force was to be sent on his train down the road to Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles east of Knoxville, where it crosses the Holston River on a Howe's patent bridge fifty feet above the water, and nearly 500 yards long. The transit from Rogersville would require about two hours, and the bridge being destroyed, Gen. Carter would find himself in possession of 115 miles of the railroad in a country intensely loyal, where he could remain a week without danger, and would receive aid from the inhabitants in effecting the complete destruction of the great artery of the Confederacy. A single piece of galvanized wire at Midway, 60 miles west of Union, is so extensive that it required six months to build it. This could very easily be thrown down and destroyed in case it should be impossible to go down as far as Strawberry Plains.

But whether or not this plan has been fully carried out, the destruction of the bridge at Union, which *The Lynchburg Republican* says it will take a week to replace, but which, when burnt last year, it really did take ninety days to rebuild, is a serious matter for the rebels, especially now that Joe Johnston's shattered forces are retreating upon this very line of communication. The victory of Gen. Rosecrans, magnificent as it is in the steady and enduring valor of his army, has been rendered still more decisive by the splendid daring of Gen. Carter and his gallant Fourteen Hundred.

## Death of an Aged Hermit.

Mr. Joseph Plummer of Meredith, N. H., well known as "Old Joe Plummer, the Hermit," who has passed sixty-seven years of his life by himself in a kind of a log house, situated in a remote locality, died on the 3d inst., aged eighty-eight years. This eccentric individual was a son of Jesse Plummer, and the last of a family of eleven children, who, as a class, were industrious and wealthy people. His habits when a youth were singular. When engaged in the field he would choose the centre of the place, and enclosing himself with a fence, there work. On attaining his majority he commenced his life of solitude in a small house on a seven acre lot. In 1837 he selected a more remote situation in a wood lot, and erected a house, which, with its furniture and everything used by him—all being of his own manufacture, was no less singular than himself. Here he passed his life, cultivating his land, reading his Bible, and devoting a few moments to each of the many visitors who were yearly attracted by curiosity to his dwelling. One of his friends called on him the evening previous to his death and requested permission to pass the night with him; but he replied: "You can do me no good, I shall die before morning." The friend granted his wish and left him, and during the night he died as he had lived, alone.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his recent fraternal lecture in Boston, said:—"We need more martyrs; we need more bloodshed. Blood is the wine of the nations. God feeds them on blood." Now, why does not this man make a martyr of himself?—who does not shed a little of his own blood? In no way could he do his duty more effectively, for his sermons for years have been devoted to urging on to our present condition. Good men do not take to keep their blood in their veins, but they do take to keep it in their pockets. The Phylloxera is a pest that is spreading its wings, and is now in the midst of its work. The Phylloxera is a pest that is spreading its wings, and is now in the midst of its work.

# FROM ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

## The Great Battle of Murfreesboro.

FULL RETREAT OF THE REBELS AT NIGHT.

GEN. RAINS AND HANSON KILLED.

GEN. GLADDEN, BRECKINRIDGE, AND ADAMS WOUNDED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH from ROSECRANS.

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

Their Rear Guard Attacked and Dispersed.

The Losses of the Enemy.

THE UNION LOSSES.

Detailed Account of the Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland, January 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen-in-Chief Washington:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days' fight.

They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night.

The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning.

Their loss has been very heavy.

Gens. Rains and Hanson are killed.

Gens. Gladden, Adams, and Breckinridge are wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General Commanding.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5, Via Nashville, Jan. 6, 1863.

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported that they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind.

Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry, and a cavalry force was assisting.

Spartan's First Tennessee Brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry.

Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000; several hundred on Thursday; over twelve hundred on Friday, and 100 on Saturday night—including wounded and captured.

We have 1,500 of them prisoners, two colonels and several majors.

The bodies of Brig-Gen. Rains and Hanson were in our possession.

Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken.

Major Clarence Prentice was wounded in the thigh. The famous 1st Louisiana Regiment was destroyed.

Our own losses in all the engagements were 1,100 killed, about 8,000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty.

The army was considerably depreciated by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

Col. Moody, 74th Ohio, is wounded.—Col. Chas. Anderson, 73d Ohio, Col. Nick Anderson, 6th Ohio, Col. John F. Miller, wounded, did not leave the field.

Col. Williams, 25th Illinois, killed. Lieut. Col. Hull, 37th Indiana, reported killed, is wounded and a prisoner.

The Chicago Board of Trade battery, which behaved gallantly, lost four killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Griffin, wounded.

Loomis's Michigan battery lost one killed, twelve wounded, and thirteen horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed, even by our terrific fighting.

Before the Battle.

The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of a date previous to the recent battles contains the following items:

Retaliation Threatened.

The following letter of Gen. Bragg to the commander of the Abolition forces confronting us, meets the question squarely and plainly:

Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Murfreesboro, Dec. 11, 1862.

GENERAL: In your letter of the 4th inst., you express your abhorrence of the system of harassing and retreating non-combatants. In a previous letter I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from a faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication was written, a number of citizens of Tennessee, charged with political offenses, were confined in the penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by your immediate order, or by your subordinates, for whose conduct you are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the commissioned officers who shall fall into my hands until this violation of good faith shall be corrected in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

Major Gen. ROSECRANS, Commanding U. S. forces, Nashville, Tenn.

A Brief Communication.

We have the unalloyed satisfaction of announcing the appointment of Col. Roger W. Hanson as Brig. Gen. in the Confederate service.

[Gen. Hanson is reported killed in the recent battle.]

Gen. Pillow Restored to Service.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow reached Murfreesboro last evening from Richmond. We understand that he has been restored to active duty, and will immediately take the field.

Detailed Account of the Fighting.

NASHVILLE, via Bowling Green, Jan. 4.

Thursday's Battle.

On Thursday morning the sun rose through a mass of thick mist and fog, and just as he made his appearance the pickets of the enemy opened a brisk fire upon Palmer's Division, which constituted the right wing of Gen. Crittenden's command. A few of our men were wounded, and our pickets manifested some disposition to give way.

Two batteries, however, moved up to their support, and the cannonade was so brisk that the whole of our forces rushed to arms, expecting an immediate renewal of the battle on a grand scale; but the rebels did not seem disposed to make the fight general; they brought out a battery or two, which attempted to reply to ours, but which were silenced completely in five or six minutes from the time they commenced to fire.

Their pickets were also driven back and several prisoners taken, and the sounds of battle, except Capt. Stearns' battery, which was not engaged, and the 3d Indiana battery, which was not engaged, were nearly inaudible in repelling this attack. From this time until the afternoon there was no fighting, with the exception of a few skirmishes.

On Friday morning the sun rose through a mass of thick mist and fog, and just as he made his appearance the pickets of the enemy opened a brisk fire upon Palmer's Division, which constituted the right wing of Gen. Crittenden's command. A few of our men were wounded, and our pickets manifested some disposition to give way.

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Two batteries, however, moved up to their support, and the cannonade was so brisk that the whole of our forces rushed to arms, expecting an immediate renewal of the battle on a grand scale; but the rebels did not seem disposed to make the fight general; they brought out a battery or two, which attempted to reply to ours, but which were silenced completely in five or six minutes from the time they commenced to fire.

Their pickets were also driven back and several prisoners taken, and the sounds of battle, except Capt. Stearns' battery, which was not engaged, and the 3d Indiana battery, which was not engaged, were nearly inaudible in repelling this attack. From this time until the afternoon there was no fighting, with the exception of a few skirmishes.

they opened, and the butternuts retired in confusion to the cedar thickets in which they had been concealed all the morning of Thursday, leaving a number of their dead and wounded in an intervening field.